



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

subject, and furnished printed instructions embodying practically everything of importance in dealing with the disease.

April 3: Returned to Atlanta.

April 9: In response to a telegram from the president of the board of health of Milledgeville I returned to that place where there was no little excitement over the report that smallpox existed in the cadet barracks. I made a very careful examination of the individual cases and made notes in the nature of a clinical history for each, during the forenoon, and revisited the barracks in the afternoon to reexamine more carefully a particular case presenting a combination of symptoms which made an accurate diagnosis difficult. The disease had in this instance attacked a scrofulous diathesis, producing an eruption differing from any of the eruptive diseases with which I am familiar. I would imagine that it resembled "Yaws" both in its course and appearance. This patient had only that morning developed facial erysipelas and his family history showed that other members of his family had been attacked with idiopathic facial erysipelas.

In the evening I met the president of the board of health, the mayor, the president of the Girls' Industrial School, and reported the disease found at the barracks to be chicken pox, but advised continued isolation of the suspects and vaccination of all pupils and others connected with the school. I also advised that the cadets go into camp on the college grounds and that the barracks be thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyd gas, and otherwise, also, mechanically cleansed. A formaldehyd generator was ordered by telegraph and has by now been in use. It is my desire to return to Milledgeville in a short time to see that the work of disinfecting the barracks was complete and to advise in other sanitary matters tending toward the prevention of the spread of this eruptive disease or the introduction of others.

Respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 6, 1900.

SIR: Allow me to thank you for the carefully worded letter of the 3d instant.

Your card, published a few weeks ago in the Recorder, was most fortunate for me, for, acting on that advice, I ordered all of the pupils in the schools who could not show successful vaccination revaccinated.

The cases at the cadet barracks are doing as well as I could expect, but if there is any indication of further trouble I will wire for you.

I appreciate very decidedly the intense interest you feel in this matter and share it with you. You may rest assured that I will take all precautions against the spread of preventable diseases.

President Reynolds joins me in thanking you for your thoughtful direction of this matter.

Respectfully,

T. M. HALL.

T. B. PERRY, M. D.,

Sanitary Advisor Governor, Atlanta, Ga.

Resolutions concerning leprosy adopted by the board of health of the city of Los Angeles, March 19, 1900.

Whereas, the recent discovery of a case of leprosy in this city has again called attention to the utter impossibility of properly isolating and caring for persons afflicted with this disease at either the city or county hospital; and

Whereas, in most if not all the cases of leprosy that have occurred in this city it is known that the disease was originally contracted in the Hawaiian Islands or other foreign countries; and

Whereas the facilities for caring for lepers are better in the Hawaiian Island than can be provided in this country ; therefore be it,

Resolved, That this Board urges and requests the Senators and Representatives of California to secure the enactment of legislation by Congress which shall provide for the transportation of lepers from this country to the Hawaiian Islands, and for their maintenance there at the expense of this Government.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of California, to the State board of health, to the boards of health of San Francisco, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, to the judicial council of the State medical society of California, to Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, and to the State health officer of Minnesota.

Precautions against smallpox—Inspection of vessels on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 13th instant, relative to the inspection of vessels about to enter this District from the lower Potomac. Arrangements have been made for the prompt detection of any such vessels which may pass quarantine without inspection. If this Department can cooperate with you in any way in this matter it will be pleased to do so. Thanking you for your action, I am,

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,

Health Officer.

Smallpox in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANS., *April 7, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the national conference of State and provincial boards of health at Toronto, 1886, and Washington, 1887, it becomes my duty to inform you that smallpox has been reported to this office from the following points in the State of Kansas during the month of March, 1900: Barber County, 54 cases; Burlingame, 5 cases; Burns, 3 cases; Butler County, 1 case; Centralia, 1 case; Cherokee, 1 case; Douglas County, 35 cases; Florence, 1 case; Franklin County, 9 cases; Greenwood County, 6 cases; Hartford, 2 cases; Hutchinson, 1 case; Jefferson County, 29 cases, 1 death; Kingman County, 18 cases, 1 death; McCune, 9 cases; McPherson, 1 case; Mound City, 2 cases; Nemaha County, 33 cases; Neosho County, 5 cases; Osawatomie, 5 cases; Ottawa County, 1 case; Parsons, 6 cases, 1 death; Pittsburg, 10 cases; Salina, 16 cases; Sedgwick County, 13 cases; Seneca, 2 cases; Shawnee County, 22 cases; Summerfield, 1 case; Sumner County, 65 cases; Topeka, 45 cases, 1 death; Waterville, 2 cases; Wichita, 19 cases, 1 death; Yale, 33 cases. Total number of cases, 456. Total number of deaths, 5.

During the month just passed smallpox has appeared at 13 new points. In the country districts great difficulty has been experienced in getting the disease under control on account of the insufficient authority of the county boards of health. At the present time, however, I am able to report the disease under good control at all points.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.